

OHIO FARM REPORT

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FEATURING: Egg Production Milk Production Slaughter Labor Cold Storage

OHIO EGG PRODUCTION

Egg production in Ohio during July, 2005, totaled 631 million eggs; up 3 percent from last month and up 1 percent compared with a year earlier when production for July, 2004, totaled 623 million eggs. During July there were 27.8 million layers on Ohio farms. The rate of lay during July, 2005, was 2,266 eggs per 100 layers, or 73.1 percent. There were 2.0 percent of the layers in Ohio being force molted on August 1, 2005, compared with 8.0 percent on the same date a year earlier. Sixteen percent of the layers in Ohio have completed a forced molt compared with 25.0 percent a year ago. In the U.S. on August 1, 2005, 4.3 percent of the layers on hand were in a molt and 22.0 percent had completed a molt.

U.S. egg production totaled 7.56 billion during July 2005, up slightly from last year. Production included 6.44 billion table eggs, and 1.12 billion hatching eggs, of which 1.06 billion were broiler-type and 62 million were egg-type. The total number of layers during July 2005 averaged 340 million, down 1 percent from a year earlier. July egg production per 100 layers was 2,222 eggs, up 1 percent from July 2004.

All layers in the U.S. on August 1, 2005, totaled 340 million, down 1 percent from a year ago. The 340 million layers consisted of 282 million layers producing table or market type eggs, 55.9 million layers producing broiler-type hatching eggs, and 2.63 million layers producing egg-type hatching eggs. Rate of lay per day on August 1, 2005, averaged 71.0 eggs per 100 layers, same as a year ago.

Egg-type chicks hatched during July 2005 totaled 35.3 million, up 1 percent from July 2004. Eggs in incubators totaled 35.3 million on August 1, 2005, up 12 percent from a year ago. Broiler-type chicks hatched during July 2005 totaled 808 million, up slightly from July 2004. Eggs in incubators totaled 663 million on July 1, 2005, down slightly from a year earlier.

Turkey eggs in incubators on August 1, 2005, in the United States totaled 30.2 million, down 1 percent from August 1 a year ago. Eggs in incubators were also down 1 percent from the July 1, 2005 total of 30.6 million.

JULY EGG PRODUCTION

	Layers on hand during month		Eggs per 100 layers	Total Production			
				Monthly		Accumulated ^{1/}	
	2004	2005		2005	2004	2005	2004
	Thousands		Number	Million			
Ohio	27,755	27,841	2,266	623	631	4,869	4,987
U.S.	342,479	340,184	2,222	7,557	7,560	59,105	59,839

1/ Accumulation period began December of previous year.

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES, UNITED STATES

	Egg-Type			Broiler-type			Turkeys placed ^{1/}		
	2004	2005	05/04	2004	2005	05/04	2004	2005	05/04
	Thousands		Percent	Thousands		Percent	Thousands		Percent
July	34,919	35,310	101	806,658	807,654	100	25,013	24,504	98
Jan.-July	252,863	259,255	103	5,472,694	5,559,923	102	257,608	249,153	97

1/ Accumulation period for turkeys begins September 1.

EGGS IN INCUBATORS - AUGUST 1

	Egg-type eggs			Broiler-type eggs			Turkey eggs		
	2004	2005	05/04	2004	2005	05/04	2004	2005	05/04
	Thousands		Percent	Thousands		Percent	Thousands		Percent
East North Central ^{1/}	7,261	7,154	99	9,259	9,131	99	4,738	4,864	103
United States	31,522	35,305	112	663,491	662,712	100	30,603	30,245	99

1/ Not available by States

JULY MILK PRODUCTION

The total milk production in Ohio during July 2005 was 400 million pounds, 16 million pounds more than a year earlier. The average number of cows on Ohio farms during July 2005 was 270 thousand; 5 thousand more than a year earlier. The yield per cow, at 1,480 pounds, was up 2 percent from the year earlier yield of 1,450 pounds. Milk production in the 23 major States during July totaled 13.7 billion pounds, up 4.2 percent from

production in these same States in July 2004. June revised production, at 13.7 billion pounds, was 5.6 percent above June 2004. Production per cow in the 23 major States averaged 1,682 pounds for July 2005, 59 pounds above July 2004. The number of cows on farms in the 23 major States was 8.14 million head, 48,000 head more than July 2004, and 12,000 head more than June 2005.

JUNE MANUFACTURED DAIRY PRODUCTS

Item	Ohio			United States		
	2004	2005	05/04	2004	2005	05/04
	1,000 Gallons		Percent	1,000 Gallons		Percent
Ice Cream	2,289	2,743	120	85,245	90,324	106

JULY MILK COWS AND MILK PRODUCTION

State	Milk cows on farms ^{1/}			Milk per cow ^{2/}			Milk production ^{2/}			05/04
	July 2004	June 2005	July 2005	July 2004	June 2005	July 2005	July 2004	June 2005	July 2005	
	Thousands			Pounds			Million Pounds			Percent
California	1,729	1,757	1,760	1,780	1,810	1,775	3,078	3,180	3,124	101
Ohio	265	270	270	1,450	1,480	1,480	384	400	400	104
Wisconsin	1,240	1,235	1,236	1,520	1,585	1,600	1,885	1,957	1,978	105
23 State Total	8,096	8,132	8,144	1,623	1,686	1,682	13,143	13,712	13,698	104

1/Includes dry cows, excludes heifers not yet fresh. 2/Excludes milk sucked by calves.

OHIO RED MEAT PRODUCTION

Commercial red meat production in Ohio during July 2005 totaled 22.6 million pounds, down 9 percent from a year earlier. Total live weight production in Ohio by species, compared with a year earlier was: cattle, 9.1 million pounds, up 6 percent; calves, 1.6 million pounds, down 26 percent; hogs, 23.3 million pounds, down 11 percent; sheep & lambs, 132 thousand pounds, up 7 percent from last year. July 2005 contained 21 weekdays including one holiday and 5 Saturdays.

Commercial red meat production for the United States totaled 3.62 billion pounds in July, down 2 percent from the 3.71 billion pounds produced in July 2004.

Beef production, at 2.08 billion pounds, was 1 percent below the previous year. Cattle slaughter totaled 2.72 million head, down 2 percent from July 2004. The average live weight was up 15

pounds from the previous year, at 1,254 pounds.

Veal production totaled 12.4 million pounds, 7 percent below July a year ago. Calf slaughter totaled 58,600 head, down 15 percent from July 2004. The average live weight was 26 pounds above last year, at 350 pounds.

Pork production totaled 1.51 billion pounds, down 5 percent from the previous year. Hog kill totaled 7.66 million head, 5 percent below July 2004. The average live weight was 2 pounds above the previous year, at 264 pounds.

Lamb and mutton production, at 13.5 million pounds, was down 5 percent from July 2004. Sheep slaughter totaled 200,800 head, 9 percent below last year. The average live weight was 134 pounds, up 6 pounds from July a year ago.

JULY COMMERCIAL LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER

Item	Ohio			United States		
	2004	2005	Pct. of prev. yr.	2004	2005	Pct. of prev. yr.
Number of Head (000)						
Cattle	7.7	7.9	103	2,787.2	2,718.4	98
Calves	5.6	3.9	70	68.8	58.6	85
Hogs	97.9	87.7	90	8,095.8	7,662.0	95
Sheep & Lambs	1.1	1.2	109	220.9	200.8	91
Average Live Weight (lbs)						
Cattle	1,117	1,156	103	1,239	1,254	101
Calves	385	408	106	324	350	108
Hogs	268	266	99	262	264	101
Sheep & Lambs	111	114	103	128	134	105
Total Live Weight (000 lbs)						
Cattle	8,610	9,091	106	3,454,091	3,410,120	99
Calves	2,161	1,589	74	22,316	20,537	92
Hogs	26,250	23,329	89	2,123,485	2,025,963	95
Sheep & Lambs	123	132	107	28,378	26,881	95

EASTERN CORN BELT HIRED WORKERS UP 8 PERCENT, WAGE RATE UP

In the eastern Corn Belt (Corn Belt I) region, there were 54,000 hired workers during the survey week of July 10-16 2005. This number is up 4,000 hired workers from a year ago. There were 31,000 hired workers who worked 150 days or more, down 2,000 workers from the previous year. In the 149 days or less category, there was a increase of 6,000 workers from 17,000 to 23,000 workers.

Farm operators in the eastern Corn Belt paid their hired workers an average wage of \$9.56 per hour during the survey week, down 4 cents from a year earlier. Field workers received an average of \$9.20 per hour, up 40 cents from July 2004. Livestock workers earned \$8.77 per hour compared to \$8.96 a year ago. Field and livestock workers earned \$9.10 per hour, up 25 cents from last years wage rate of \$8.36.

In the U.S., there were 1.33 million hired workers on the

Nation's farm and ranches during the week of July 10-16, 2005, up 2 percent from a year ago. Of these hired workers, 930,000 workers were hired directly by farm operators. Agriculture service employees on farms and ranches made up the remaining 402,000 workers.

Farm operators paid their hired workers an average wage of \$9.39 per hour during the July 2005 reference week, up 35 cents from a year earlier. Field workers received an average of \$8.62 per hour, up 28 cents from last July, while livestock workers earned \$9.25 per hour compared with \$8.74 a year earlier. The field and livestock combined wage rate, at \$8.78 per hour, was up 35 cents from last year.

The number of hours worked averaged 40.6 hours for hired workers during the survey week, up 4 percent from a year ago.

FARM EMPLOYMENT AND WAGE RATES, EASTERN CORN BELT AND U.S., JULY 10-16, 2005 WITH COMPARISONS

	Eastern Corn Belt ^{1/}			United States ^{2/}		
	July 11-17 2004	April 10-16 2005	July 10-16 2005	July 11-17 2004	April 10-16 2005 ^{5/}	July 10-16 2005
Thousands of Workers						
Farm Employment						
Hired	50	41	54	961	753	930
150 days or more	33	30	31	637	600	656
149 days or less	17	11	23	324	153	274
Ag. Service Workers						
Dollars per hour						
Wage Rates						
All hired farm workers ^{3/ 4/}	9.60	9.51	9.56	9.04	9.35	9.39
Type of Worker						
Field & livestock	8.85	8.91	9.10	8.43	8.72	8.78
Field	8.80	8.84	9.20	8.34	8.56	8.62
Livestock	8.96	9.17	8.77	8.74	9.14	9.25
Hours Worked per week						
Hired	34.7	37.7	36.0	39.2	39.9	40.6

1/ Ohio, Indiana, Illinois. 2/ Excludes AK. 3/ Benefits, such as housing and meals are provided some workers but the values are not included in the wage rates. 4/ Excludes Agricultural Service workers. 5/ Revised

FIELD AND LIVESTOCK WORKERS: DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF FARM, 48 STATES ^{1/ 2/ 3/}

Type of Farm	July 11-17, 2004	April 10-16, 2005	July 10-16, 2005
Percent of Field and Livestock Workers			
Field Crops	15	14	14
Other Crops	54	56	53
Livestock, Dairy, & Poultry	31	30	33
Total	100	100	100

1/ 48 States, excluding AK and HI. 2/ Field and Livestock workers combined. 3/ Excludes Agricultural service workers.

JULY COLD STORAGE SUMMARY

Frozen food stocks in refrigerated warehouses on July 31, 2005 were greater than year earlier levels for pork and eggs.

Butter stocks were down 3 percent from last month, and down 10 percent from a year ago.

Total red meat supplies in freezers were down slightly from last month, but up 5 percent from last year. Frozen pork supplies were down 10 percent from last month, but up 21 percent from

the previous year. Stocks of pork bellies were down 29 percent from last month, but up 115 percent from last year.

Total frozen poultry supplies on July 31, 2005 were up 1 percent from the previous month, but down 9 percent from a year ago. Total stocks of chicken were up 2 percent from the previous month, but down 4 percent from last year. Total pounds of turkey in freezers were down slightly from last month, and down 15 percent from July 31, 2004.

U.S. STOCKS IN COLD STORAGE JULY 31, 2005 WITH COMPARISONS

Commodity	July 31, 2004	June 30, 2005	July 31, 2005	July 31, 2005 as percent of	
				07/31/04	06/30/05
	1,000 Pounds		Percent		
Butter	193,520	179,652	174,488	90	97
Cheese, Total Natural	870,002	814,746	831,484	96	102
Eggs, Frozen	16,720	19,681	19,632	117	100
Fruits, Frozen	1,050,497	769,159	1,024,254	98	133
Fruit Juices, Frozen	2,201,419	1,812,520	1,770,207	80	98
Meats, Total Red	807,671	851,816	847,659	105	100
Beef, Total Frozen	427,047	342,191	380,372	89	111
Pork, Total Frozen	366,812	492,566	445,578	121	90
Poultry, Total Frozen	1,330,851	1,200,362	1,213,210	91	101
Chicken	730,290	690,166	704,490	96	102
Turkeys	599,589	509,678	508,168	85	100
Vegetables, Total Frozen	1,670,127	1,515,495	1,667,146	100	110
Potatoes, Total Frozen	1,117,070	1,190,464	1,151,494	103	97

Data for this report are collected from public and private refrigerated warehouses storing commodities for 30 days or more. Stocks in space owned or leased by the armed forces are excluded. Food stocks held under bond are included in the storage data.

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